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ABSTRACT

A survey of the status of language usage in the Soviet Union begins with an overview of patterns of usage of Russian, Ukranian, Uzbek, Belorussian, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian, Moldavian (Romanian), Tajik, Turkmen, Kirghiz, Latvian, and Estonian. The stability of these languages is discussed in the context of centralized efforts to make all non-Russian U.S.S.R. citizens bilingual in Russian, with the use of Russian encouraged in all aspects of public life. A matrix follows that rates all of these languages on: (1) their usage rating using State Department classifications; (2) increase and decrease trends by the year 2000; (3) chief of state use in addressing the populace; (4) use in armed forces, government, court, and diplomatic communications, written and oral; (5) use as a language of instruction or required language in higher education, on the secondary and elementary levels, and in adult education; (6) use in the popular press, radio and television broadcasting, and film; (7) business and professional use, written and oral; (8) use in intellectual circles; (9) the alphabet situation; (10) their status in literature; (11) use in public signs and notices; and the (12) availability of instructional materials and dictionaries for use by English speakers. Explanatory notes give the number and population percentages using the languages, the type of alphabets used, and specific instructional material titles. A selected bibliography is also included. (MSE)

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Language/Area Reference Center

COUNTRY STATUS REPORT:

U.S.S.R.

September 1984

Prepared by:

Barbara Robson

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Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Country Status Report
September 1984
Soviet Union - 1, Republic Languages, Overview

The Soviet Union consists of fifteen member republics, each of which is associated with a dominant language. They are, in decreasing order of number of native speakers, Russian, Ukrainian, Uzbek, Belorussian, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Armenian, Georgian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Tajik, Turkmen, Kirghiz, Latvian, and Estonian.

Both by natural circumstances and by central government initiative, Russian functions as the language of public life and also as the lingua franca among USSR citizens whose languages are mutually unintelligible. National government affairs, national radio and television, the army, higher courts, and most other aspects of public life are conducted entirely in Russian. Russian-language schools are available throughout the Soviet Union, and while parents are not forced to send their children to them, it is made clear that cooperative parents with ambitions for their children have them educated in Russian. In native-language schools, Russian is a required subject on all levels.

Despite government pressure for the increased use of Russian, all sources agree that the union republic languages are thriving. Literacy rates in the country as a whole are close to 100%; in the republics, literacy is by and large in the native language. In all the republics, the respective languages are used in local radio and television broadcasts and in the local press; there are film studios and book publishers; native-language education is available on all levels, and most importantly, there are growing numbers of intelligentsia with natural loyalties to the republic languages.

Natural factors ensure the stability of the republic languages. In the Moslem republics (the Uzbek, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen and Kirghiz SSRs) growth rates and cultural values (e.g. reluctance to migrate from the republic) ensure that the respective languages will continue to be spoken natively in increasing numbers. In the Georgian and Armenian republics, strong language loyalty has existed for centuries. It is only in those republics whose languages are similar to Russian (Ukrainian, Belurussian, and Lithuanian SSRs) and in the other Baltic republics (Latvian and Estonian SSRs) that the languages are losing ground, as evidenced by the number of citizens in those republics who claimed Russian as their native language rather than the republic language in the 1979 census. In these republics, however, the languages involved have well-established literary traditions, and are also well-established languages of science, technology and the arts.

It has for some time apparently been a short-term goal of central authorities to make all non-Russian USSR citizens bilingual in Russian, on the assumption that universal bilingualism and the use of Russian in all aspects of public life will eventually lead to the demise of the other languages. The 1979 census, which demonstrated that the growth rates in the republics vary in such a way that by 2000 native speakers of Russian will no longer be in the numerical majority, has caused the central government to increase efforts to spread the use of Russian. Such efforts have stopped short of coercion; it appears to be recognized not only that force does not cause people to learn and/or use a language, but also that the use of force will simply be met with increased language loyalty.

In summary, central efforts to spread the use of Russian in the USSR republics are counterbalanced by natural, sociolinguistic phenomena which ensure the stability of the native republic languages. The result appears to be a stable bilingual situation, in which the native languages and Russian are used in separate, mutually-exclusive spheres.

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Country Status Report
September 1984
Soviet Union: - 2, Republic Languages, Use Matrix

USSR: REPUBLIC LANGUAGES

Languages

Factoids	Russian	Ukrainian	Uzbek	Belorussian	Azerbaijani	Kazakh	Armenian	Georgian	Lithuanian	Moldavian	Tajik	Turkmen	Kirghiz	Latvian	Estonian
1. Usage rating*	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2. Increase/decrease	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	3
3. Chief of State use?	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Armed Forces/written	!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5. Armed Forces/oral	!	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Government/written	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Government/oral, national	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Government/oral, local	!	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
9. Court/written	!	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10. Court/oral	!	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11. Diplomatic use?	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Higher education	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Higher ed: required?	!	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
14. Secondary education	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15. Secondary: required?	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16. Primary education	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17. Primary: required?	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18. Adult education	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19. Popular press use	!	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
20. Transmission across borders?	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
21. Use in radio broadcasting	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
22. Use in TV broadcasting	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
23. Use in film	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24. Business/professional/written	!	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
25. Business/professional/oral	!	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
26. Use in intellectual circles	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27. Alphabet situation*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28. Status of literature	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
29. Use in signs?	!	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30. Teaching materials*	-	1	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2
31. Bilingual dictionaries*	-	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	2

Notes:

Matrix figures are explained on following pages

! = language used throughout the USSR; other numbers for factoid refer to use in respective republics

? = information unavailable within time frame of project

- = not applicable

* = footnotes on following pages

FOOTNOTES

1. 1979 CENSUS FIGURES, NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS

Language	Number of native speakers	Percentage of population
Russian	137,397,000	52%
Ukrainian	35,063,000	13%
Uzbek	12,269,000	4.6%
Belorussian	7,021,546	2.0%
Azerbaijani	5,361,983	2.0%
Kazakh	5,166,529	1.9%
Armenian	3,748,353	1.4%
Georgian	3,510,293	1.3%
Lithuanian	2,791,129	1.0%
Moldavian	2,766,176	1.0%
Tajik	2,834,244	1.0%
Turkmen	2,001,636	.7%
Kirghiz	1,865,974	.7%
Latvian	1,367,050	.5%
Estonian	950,640	.4%

27. TYPE OF ALPHABET USED

Language	Alphabet
Russian	Cyrillic
Ukrainian	Cyrillic
Uzbek	Cyrillic
Belorussian	Cyrillic
Azerbaijani	Cyrillic
Kazakh	Cyrillic
Armenian	Armenian
Georgian	Georgian
Lithuanian	Roman
Moldavian	Cyrillic
Tajik	Cyrillic
Turkmen	Cyrillic
Kirghiz	Cyrillic
Latvian	Roman
Estonian	Roman

30. TEACHING MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Language	Texts
Ukrainian	Humesky, Assya. Modern Ukrainian. Edmonton, Canada: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1980.

30. TEACHING MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS (cont.)

Language	Texts
Ukrainian (cont.)	Makarova, Halina I. et al. Learn Ukrainian: An Elementary Practical Course in Conversational Ukrainian. Kiev, Ukraine: 'Vyshcha shkola', 1975.
	Ukrainian: 210-Hour, Intermediate-Advanced Level Non-Residence Language Refresher Course. Monterey, California: Defense Language Institute, 1961-62.
	Buyniak, V. O., comp. Readings in Ukrainian Authors, Parts 1 and 2. Saskatoon, Canada: Department of Slavic Studies, University of Saskatchewan, 1962-64.
	Luckyj, George, ed. Modern Ukrainian Short Stories. Littleton, CO: Ukrainian Academic Press, 1973.
Uzbek	Raun, Alo. Basic Course in Uzbek. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 59. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1969.
	Cirtautas, Ilse D. Introduction to Modern Literary Uzbek. Seattle, Washington: University of Washington, Department of Asian Languages and Literature, 1980.
	Poppe, Nicholas. Uzbek Newspaper Reader (with Glossary). Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 10. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1962.
Belorussian	Pashkievich, Valentyna. Fundamental Byelorussian, Book 1. Toronto, Canada: The Author, 1974.
	Kalada, A. Vyraznaje cytannie satyrycnyx viersaw, bajek i dramatycny tvoraw. [Guide to Pronunciation] Minsk, Belorussia: 'Vysejsaja skola', 1973.
Azerbaijani	Householder, Fred W., Jr. and Mansour Lotfi. Basic Course in Azerbaijani. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 45. The Hague, Netherlands: Mouton and Co, 1965.
Kazakh	No English-language texts.
Armenian	Fairbanks, Gordon H. and Earl W. Stevick. Spoken (East) Armenian, Units 1 -30, New Edition. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1975.
	Bardakjian, Kevork B. and Robert W. Thompson. A Textbook of Armenian, 1st ed. Delmar, NY: Caravan Books, 1977.

30. TEACHING MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS (cont.)

Language	Texts
Armenian (cont.)	Essabal, Paul, ed. East Armenian Reader. Berkeley, CA: University of California, 1966.
Georgian	Aronson, Howard I. Georgian: An Elementary Reading Course. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, 1982.
Lithuanian	Dambriunas, Leonardas, Antanas Klimas and William R. Schmalstieg. Introduction to Modern Lithuanian, 2nd corr. ed. Brooklyn, NY: Franciscan Fathers Press, 1972.
	Schmalstieg, William R. and Antanas Klimas. Lithuanian Reader for Self-Instruction. Brooklyn, NY: Franciscan Fathers Press, 1967.
Moldavian (Romanian)	Agard, Frederick B. and Magdalena Petrescu-Dimitriu. Spoken Romanian. Ithaca, NY: Spoken Language Services, Inc., 1976.
	Augerot, James E. and Florin D. Popescu. Modern Romanian. Limba Romana. Columbus, OH: Slavica Publishers, Inc., 1983.
	Romanian Basic Course. Monterey, CA: Defense Language Institute, 1963-1970.
Tajik	No English-language texts.
Turkmen	Dulling, G. K. An Introduction to the Turkmen Language. London, England: Central Asian Research Centre in association with St. Anthony's College (Oxford) Soviet Affairs Study Group, 1960.
	Pritsak, Omeljan. Introduction to Turkoman. Cleveland, OH: Microphoto Divison, Bell and Howell Co., 1964.
Kirghiz	Herbert, Raymond J. Kirghiz Manual. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 33. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1963.
Latvian	Lazdina, Tereza Budina. Teach Yourself Latvian. London, England: English Universities Press, 1966.
	Yegerlehner, John. Spoken Latvian: Units 1-30. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, n.d.

30. TEACHING MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS (cont.)

Language	Texts
Estonian	Oinas, Felix J. Basic Course in Estonian, 4th ed. Uralic-Altaic Series, Vol. 54. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Research Center, 1975.
	Oinas, Felix. J. Estonian General Reader with Glossary. 2nd rev. ed. Uralic-Altaic Series, Vol. 34. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1972.

31. DICTIONARIES FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Language	Texts
Ukrainian	Zhluktenko, Iurii Oleksiiovych, et al. Ukrainsko-anhliis slovnyk: blyzko 20,000 sliv. [Ukrainian English Dictionary] Kiev, Ukraine: Radjans'ka Shkola, 1982.
	Podvesko, M. L. Ukrainian-English, English-Ukrainian Dictionary. Jersey City, NJ: Svoboda, 1962-63.
Uzbek	No English-language dictionaries.
Belorussian	No English-language dictionaries.
Azerbaijani	No English-language dictionaries.
Kazakh	Shnitnikov, Boris N. Kazakh-English Dictionary. ed. by Raymond J. Herbert. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 28. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1966.
Armenian	Koushakdjian, Mardiros and Dicran Khantrouni. English-Armenian Modern Dictionary, Enriched 2nd ed. Beirut: Hratarakcatown K. Tonikean ew ordik, 1976.
	Khantrouni, Dicran and Mardiros Koushakdjian. Hayerene angleren ardi barharan. Armenian-English Modern Dictionary. Beirut: Hratarakcatown K. Tonikean ew ordik, 1975.
Georgian	Cherkesi, E. Georgian-English Dictionary. Oxford, England: University of Oxford, 1950.
	Gvardzaladze, Thamar and Isidore Gvardzaladze, comps. English-Georgian and Georgian-English Dictionary. Tbilisi, Georgian SSR: Ganatleba Publishing House, 1974.

31. DICTIONARIES FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS (cont.)

Language	Texts
Lithuanian	Baravykas, Vadovas and Bronium Piesarskas, comps. Trumpas mokyklinis anglu-lietuviu ir lietuviu-anglu kalbu zodynas, 3rd ed. [English-Lithuanian, Lithuanian English Dictionary] Kaunas, Lithuania: Sviesa, 1973.
	Peteraitis, Vilium. Lietuviskai Angliska Zodynas. Lithuanian-English Dictionary. 2nd ed. Chicago: Lietuviskos Knygos Klubas, 1960.
Moldavian	Bogdan, Mihail. Dictionar englez-roman. [English-Romanian Dictionary] Bucharest, Romania: Editura Stiintifica, 1965.
	Panovf, Irina. Dictionar roman-englez (pentru uzul elevilor). [Romanian-English Dictionary] Bucharest, Romania: Editura Stiintifica, 1976.
Tajik	No English-language dictionaries.
Turkmen	No English-language dictionaries.
Kirghiz	Sambaev, Syrgabek and Dzusaev Dzoldos. Kyrgyzca-orusc-anglisc sozduk. [Kirghiz-Russian-English Dictionary] Frunze: 'Mektep', 1978.
Latvian	Belzeja, Z. et al, comps. English-Latvian Dictionary, 2nd rev. ed. Waverly, IA: Latvju Gramata, 1971.
	Brants, Karlis. A Latvian-English Dictionary. Riga, Latvia: A. Gulbis, 1930.
	Raskevics, J. Anglu-Latviesu Vardnica. [English-Latvian Dictionary] Riga, Latvia: Latvijas Valsts Izdevnieciba, 1962.
Estonian	Silvet, J. Eesti-inglise sonaraamat. Estonian-English Dictionary, 2nd ed. Tallinn, Estonia: Valgus, 1980.
	Saagpakk, Paul F. An Estonian-English Dictionary. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1982.

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Country Status Report
September 1984
Soviet Union: - 8, Minority Languages, Overview

There are well over a hundred languages spoken natively in the fifteen republics of the Soviet Union. This CSR treats those languages which are not union republic languages, and which are spoken natively by half a million or more. They are, in descending order of numbers of native speakers, Tatar, Chuvash, German, Mordvin, Bashkir, Chechen, Udmurt, Mari, and Ossetic. The speakers of these languages (except German) live for the most part in autonomous republics within the Russian-speaking, Russian-dominated RSFSR.

Just after the Revolution in 1917, one of the major goals of the new government was universal native-language literacy; towards this end, alphabets were developed for the non-written languages, and native-language literacy education was made compulsory for everyone between the ages of 5 and 49. At the same time, education in the mother tongue was considered the right of every Soviet child, and as the educational system developed, it developed in the various languages spoken by the children.

Since the early 1940's, however, the attitude of the central government appears to have been that the Soviet Union's needs are best served by the establishment of one language (Russian by socio-linguistic and political default) as a lingua franca and the language of public life. This attitude has been implemented by the spread of the Russian language through the migration of speakers of Russian to the outlying areas of the RSFSR (where they typically settle in the towns and cities, contributing to the russification of the urban areas and linguistic differentiation between them and the rural areas) and by government actions designed to further enhance the spread of the language, e.g. the domination of all national media by Russian. The spread of Russian has been accompanied by the cessation of support for the minority languages: education in the RSFSR is now conducted in Russian on the post-primary levels; publication in the minority languages is more or less limited to propaganda, translations from Russian, and trivial popular literature. These policies are hastening the probably inevitable disuse and ultimate extinction of most of the minority languages - certainly those with relatively few native speakers.

The Tatar language is an exception to the statements above, given the number of native speakers and the fact that, alone among the Moslem groups, they seem to be assimilating rapidly to Russian culture. The majority of Tatars are Kazans; the classification also includes the Crimean Tatars, a group that was deported from the Crimea to the eastern provinces of the RSFSR during World War II, and has not been allowed to return to its original area. Crimean Tatar is not recognized as separate from Tatar in general, although Bashkir, linguistically a dialect of Tatar as is Crimean, has separate-language status. (Bashkir's relationship to Tatar is recognized on a practical level in that it has ceased to be used in education - Bashkirs opting for native-language education are schooled in Tatar - but there are still publications in Bashkir.)

The German language in the USSR is suffering from pointed neglect. Germans were deported to the eastern provinces during World War II along with the Crimean Tatars; they do not have an ASSR, or a closely-related non-Russian ethnic group to associate with. Their language is falling into disuse, from lack of political status, from assimilation of Germans into the Russian mainstream, and from migration out of the USSR.

Center for Applied Linguistics/LARC
Country Status Report
September 1984
Soviet Union - 9, Minority Languages, Use Matrix

USSR: MINORITY LANGUAGES

Languages

Factoids	Tatar	Chuvash	Germian	Mordvin	Bashkir	Chechen	Udmurt	Mari	Ossetic						
1. Usage rating*	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2						
2. Increase/decrease	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3						
3. Chief of State use?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
4. Armed Forces/written	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
5. Armed Forces/oral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
6. Government/written	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
7. Government/oral, national	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
8. Government/oral, local	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2						
9. Court/written	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
10. Court/oral	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
11. Diplomatic use?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
12. Higher education	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
13. Higher ed: required?	?	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
14. Secondary education	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
15. Secondary: required?	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0						
16. Primary education	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1						
17. Primary: required?	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1						
18. Adult education	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1						
19. Popular press use	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
20. Transmission across borders?	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0						
21. Use in radio broadcasting	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
22. Use in TV broadcasting	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
23. Use in film	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
24. Business/professional/written	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2						
25. Business/professional/oral	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						
26. Use in intellectual circles	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
27. Alphabet situation*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						
28. Status of literature	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2						
29. Use in signs?	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1						
30. Teaching materials*	2	2	-	2	2	0	2	2	0						
31. Bilingual dictionaries*	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0						

Notes:

Numbers are explained on following pages

? = information unavailable within time frame of project

- = not applicable

* = footnotes on following pages

FOOTNOTES

1. 1984 ESTIMATES, NUMBERS OF NATIVE SPEAKERS

Language	Number of native speakers	Percentage of population
Tatar	6,317,000	2.4%
Chuvash	1,430,975	.5%
German	1,103,520	.4%
Mordvin	865,392	.3%
Bashkir	918,570	.3%
Chechen	745,416	.2%
Udmurt	546,210	.2%
Mari	539,274	.2%
Ossetic	478,044	.18%

27. TYPE OF ALPHABET USED

Language	Alphabet
Tatar	Cyrillic
Chuvash	Cyrillic
German	Roman
Mordvin	Cyrillic
Bashkir	Cyrillic
Chechen	Cyrillic
Udmurt	Cyrillic
Mari	Cyrillic
Ossetic	Cyrillic

30. TEACHING MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

Language	Texts
Tatar	Poppe, Nicholas. Tatar Manual. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 25. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1963.
Chuvash	Krueger, John R. Chuvash Manual: Introduction, Grammar, Reader and Vocabulary. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 7. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1961.
Mordvin	Raun, Alo. Mordvin Manual. Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 39. Cleveland: Bell and Howell, 1964.
Bashkir	Poppe, Nicholas. Bashkir Manual. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 36. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1964.
Chechen	No English-language texts.

30. TEACHING MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS (cont.)

Language	Texts
Udmurt	Austerlitz, Robert. Permian (Votyak-Zyrien) Manual. Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 64. Cleveland, Ohio: Bell and Howell, 1964.
Mari	Sebeok, Thomas A. Cheremis Literary Reader (with Glossary). Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 132. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1978. Ingemann, Frances. An Eastern Cheremis Grammar and Texts. Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project No. 84. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas, 1963. Sebeok, Thomas A. and Frances Ingemann. An Eastern Cheremis Manual: Phonology, Grammar, Texts, and Glossary. Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 5. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1961.
Ossetic	No English-language texts.

31. DICTIONARIES FOR ENGLISH SPEAKERS

There are no English-language bilingual dictionaries in any of the minority languages.

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Explanation of Matrix Figures - a

1. Usage rating, using the State Department classifications
   1: Official language, most widely used.
   2: Official language, not most widely used.
   3: Widely used language, but not official. (Over 10% of population)
   4: Unofficial language used by significant minority (but less than 3)
   5: Unofficial language used by influential minority
      FOOTNOTE: NUMBERS OF SPEAKERS, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION

2. Increase/decrease trends by the year 2000
   1: Number of native speakers will increase in proportion
   2: Number of native speakers will remain proportionally constant
   3: Number of native speakers will decrease in proportion

3. Chief of State use, in addressing populace: YES (1) NO (0)

4. Armed Forces written communications
   1: Only language used in official communiques
   2: One of the languages used in official communiques
   0: Not used in official communiques

5. Armed Forces oral communications
   1: Used on all levels
   2: Used among officers only
   3: Used among multi-lingual NCO's and troops
   4: Used among monolingual troops only
   0: Not used

6. Written government communications
   1: Only language used in official communications
   2: One of the languages used in official communications
   0: Not used in official communications

7. Oral government communications/national level
   1: Official language spoken in national assembly
   2: One of the official languages spoken in national assembly
   0: Not used in government

8. Oral government communications/local level
   1: Official language in local government
   2: One of the official languages used in local government
   3: Allowed in local government proceedings, translated into official language
   0: Not used in local government

9. Court use in written communications
   1: Only language used in official communications
   2: One of the languages used in official communications
   0: Not used

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Explanation of Matrix Figures - b

10. Court use in oral communications
    1: Only official language used in court
    2: One of the official languages used in court
    3: Allowed in courts, translated into official language(s)
    0: Not used in courts

11. Diplomatic use in notes to other countries: YES (1) NO (0)

12. Use in higher education
    1: Official medium of instruction
    2: Unofficial medium of instruction
    0: Not used

13. Language taught as subject in required courses in higher education:
    YES (1) NO (0)

14. Use in secondary education
    1: Official medium of instruction
    2: Unofficial medium of instruction
    0: Not used as medium of instruction

15. Language taught as subject in required courses on secondary level?
    YES (1) NO (0)

16. Use in primary education
    1: Official medium of instruction
    2: Unofficial medium of instruction
    0: Not used as medium of instruction

17. Language taught as subject in required courses on primary level?
    YES (1) NO (0)

18. Language use in adult education
    1: Used in oral and written technical instruction
    2: Used in oral and written life skills instruction
    3: Used in oral life skills instruction
    4: Used in literacy classes only
    0: Not used in adult informal education

19. Language use in popular press
    1: Used in publications throughout country
    2: Used in centrally-based publications with national distribution
    3: Used only in regional and local publications
    4: Used in clandestine publications only
    0: Not used

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Explanation of Matrix Figures - c

20. Language used in radio/TV transmission across national borders?
YES (1) NO (0)

21. Language use in radio broadcasting
1: Language used broadcasting thoughout country
2: Language used in centrally-based national broadcasts
3: Language used in local broadcasting only
3: Language used in clandestine broadcasting only
0: Language not used in radio broadcasting

22. Language use in TV broadcasting
1: Language used in telecasting throughout country
2: Language used in centrally-based national telecasting
3: Language used regional and local telecasting only
0: Language not used in TV

23. Language use in film
1: Language used in indigenous film-making
2: Foreign-language films dubbed/subtitled into language
0: Language not used in films

24. Business/Professional use - written
1: Sole official language in business and professional communications
2: One of the official languages in business and professional communication
0: Not used

25. Business/Professional use - oral
1: Used in trade and commerce throughout country
2: Used in national trade and commerce only
3: Used only in local trade and commerce

26. Language use in intellectual circles
1: Language used in indigenous scholarly publications
2: Language used in formal scholarly discussion
0: Language not used

27. Alphabet situation
1: Established standardized alphabet exists.
2: Alphabet developed, no standardization
3: Competing alphabets exist
0: No alphabet exists
FOOTNOTE: TYPE OF ALPHABET USED

28. Status of indigenous literature
1: Established written tradition exists
2: Literature tradition emerging
3: Popular literature exists
0: No written literature exists

29. Language used in official public signs, notices: YES (1) NO (0)

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Explanation of Matrix Figures - d

30. Teaching materials for English speakers
    1: Wide range of teaching materials exists
    2: Narrow range of teaching materials exists
    0: No teaching materials exist
    FOOTNOTE: SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

31. Dictionaries for English speakers
    1: Wide range of bilingual dictionaries exists
    2: Narrow range of dictionaries exists
    0: No dictionaries exist
    FOOTNOTE: SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY